# Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

**Vol. XVII.** **Philadelphia, November 24, 1838.** **Whole No. 904.**


Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## THE CONSERVATIVE.

"I see all Judea com—the meteor sky
*Had melted in the sapphire's purest dye,*
And through the vast expanse, the moon unveil'd
In quiet majesty and beauty sail'd;
The golden lilac a dome of snow upreard,
Or sunstone of the silvery clouds spoke'd,
And held in radiance each a spire too bright
For aught palely or impure to blight.
In the calm bosom of the deep Lagoon,
Which equal shone unruffled as the moon,
Or if a breath her trouble o'er the stream,
A shower of pearls across the surface gleam,
Or those which, from the trembling of the oar
Drop shadows, and its graceful branches hang
Low o'er the waters as with guardian care
They watch'd the slumbers of the sweet water fair.
Hark! through the silence steals a heavenly strain,
Soft as the trilling of a summer's rain,
Or as a though some unearthly minstrel wander,
Or lastly, the fragrant evening air
Was so fanning with his music-breathing wing,
Such thrilling tones of melody they bring.
'T is from the palace-halls, where mids a throng
Of proud and lovely forms, a child of song,
An aged minstrel, touches, poor and blind,
In music's rapture o'er his harp reclined;
And as his trembling hands he lightly sweeps
The gilded measure, and his hand and wept.
Visions of happier hours his soul opressed,
And a full tide of memory o'er his breast,
Till with an eye and lip restored, he sang;
While silvery music from his harp strings rang—

Mem'ry, sweet mem'ry, lift up once more
Old scenes of my youth, and days of yore
With its summer fields, those sunny hours
Where time flung wreaths o'er my childhood's bowers,
Again let those brilliant pageants pass
In bright review o'er the magic glass,—
I gaze on each door, familiar to me,
Their sundown throughout thy mirror now
In life-like beauty—each blooming cheek,
And radiant eye, so fair that oft I seek
Each bright young head with its clustering hair
And an happy smile is awaking there;
And the sweeping of the harp of my heart
That have long lain chill'd in a dreary rest
Now fill my frame with a living glow
Through veins so long cold, that I fear to know,
Or blessed and lovely and happy time!
The early hour of childhood's prime,
How can my wearied heart ever turn back
To the flowers and fountain of my morning track,
Or have one grief which wrung the heart at night,
Or chained by a wing of sorrow to the sight
When round the red he there played a smile
Which no power on earth may now beguile,
Made April shine in childhood's hours.
When never a thought of care or sorrow,
Rose with our visions of a bright to-morrow,
Today was bright, and omit e came,
And left it to be loved by what was the same
Alas, that one find each youthful dream
But a seeing cheat—a meteor gleam!
Each bright hope a bubble, each fair work
Or pack to illume, darker and darker,
To closer yet the dark cloud lowers
Around the wreck of my blighted powers,
No golden beams from beyond the tomb
Were brighter through the gathering gloom.
No angel voices, with a sing of mercy,
Brough short its flight on its broken wings—
Were whispered the hope and trust
That lives and triumphs when all around is dust—

Ah, never, melancholy tones were hushed,
Tears from radiant eyes now softly gushed!
No, happy hearts with heavenly joy untired,
Served the meaning of the lyre to-day,
Gets so much love on his weary way,
To close the lonely pathway of the soul
Embraces of each gentle look and smile,
Long his saddened heart and way beguile,
Or inspire upon his wanderings wide.

ROSALIE.

The name of song—among the Persians.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE ON POPULAR LIBERTY.

### THE REFORMATION.

Continued from No. 895.

The period which elapsed from the middle of fourth to the middle of the fifth century is distinguished by the occurrence of events, the like of which in so short a time, the world has never seen. Among these, the Reformation, the discovery of the American Continent, and the fall of the Arts of Pagan Rome, are the most worthy of notice.

It is the principle in human nature, more or less to abuse, or more frequently wrested from their dominion than the love of power, and the love of the rule. In the commencement of the last of the ambitious man may propose to himself, honorable purposes at first, but he insensibly loses sight of them, and the pride of dominion have in all of the world, been, through the fruitful source of bitter and contention. Where an overbearing spirit, by whatever name distinguished, assumes the right of dictating to the conscience of others, by which such right is claimed ought to be resisted.

The Reformation was a natural consequence of the greater development of intellectual power among the people of the Western, and more particularly of the free nations. Indeed it is the evidence of the rapid advance made in knowledge, and in the spirit of liberty, by the people of the Christian world, that the Reformation was not sooner attempted. The moral and intellectual improvement which have since prevailed through the spirit of the Church, the religious principles that were asserted and maintained at the time of the Reformation, which were the natural consequences of men were impressed—the protection of legal toleration no longer was extended to them. Persecution—self-defence—self-preservation, and penance were exhibited in their true deformity. The Catholics, others, though not sufficiently to give egress to multitudes who again were restored to liberty.

The influence of this event on literature was equally great, and a change in the public mind was effected in the popular feeling, which had to the remote of the world. It was a benefit to the human race, which the world can never forget. Men had already taken the reason and the spirit of the people, which had been so long kept in the whole world was designedly kept in ignorance and gross delusion, which mankind from the highest to the lowest, of ramifications.

The time of Cyprian, who lived about the middle of the third century, the attempts of the ministered jointly by both clergy and laity, to one of his epistles that were done by consent of the whole. At the time when the church had become incorporated with the state, the crafty priesthood saw the question of interest would give them a power over the people, and they were not slow in the means used to effect this end. They began by prohibiting laymen from the sacred writings, and consequently dangerous parts of the Bible, because, as they said, the common people could not comprehend their meaning. The reformation the clergy were the masters of the world, whose favor it was necessary to court, to avoid exactions the most intolerable. Monarchs were but the humble instruments of their power to execute vengeance, or to secure at their disposal, and the former part of the reign were made desolate when they

groans of the widow, or the lamentations of the orphan were in vain opposed to the mighty authority, and the overwhelming power of the humble ministers of the Gospel, while they professed to "peace on earth and good will to men," held the sword of war unabridged, to cut off all who should dare to oppose the corruption of an age sunk in venality and crime. Ignorance was the foundation on which superstition in religion, oppression in private life, and proscription in government rested. The dissemination of knowledge was the only sure medium by which this moral darkness could be dispelled, and the members of the human family be placed on an equality with each other. But while men were sunk in slothful bondage before their fellow men, and shouting boastfully in train of those who had the privilege, could move the Omnipotence, and its graceful branches hung Low o'er the waters as with guardian care They watched the slumbers of the sweet water fair. Hark! through the silence steals a heavenly strain, Soft as the trilling of a summer's rain, Or as a though some unearthly minstrel wander, Or lastly, the fragrant evening air Was so fanning with his music-breathing wing, Such thrilling tones of melody they bring. 'T is from the palace-halls, where mids a throng Of proud and lovely forms, a child of song, An aged minstrel, touches, poor and blind, In music's rapture o'er his harp reclined; And as his trembling hands he lightly sweeps The gilded measure, and his hand and wept. Visions of happier hours his soul oppressed, And a full tide of memory o'er his breast, Till with an eye and lip restored, he sang; While silvery music from his harp strings rang—

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inhibitions from the press, and excited into action a general spirit of investigation.

This change did not promote any improvements in the arts, as many of the ancient models have been removed. Images were no longer permitted, and the mass had not its scenic and musical attractions. Men were in all places taught to view with contempt those means of entertainment which operated exclusively through the senses, and the result was that the fine arts were little cultivated among the Protestants.

But the most important and valuable effect produced by the Reformation, was the powerful support it gave the cause of popular liberty. The church had come to be a monarchy, and had become incorporated with the administration of the civil affairs of the state. Luther and his associates commenced the Reformation, proposed to themselves the attainment of no political object, but their sublime principles of truth had an influence on the state affairs, since those they opposed claimed a secular authority. A very large proportion of the abuses incident to the ancient usages, derived all their force from the usurpation of political power, and the extravagant demands of the Pope, were assumed to exercise dominion, not only over the clergy, but claimed the nations and their monarchs as subjects, and compelled, under various pretexts, the payment of an enormous tribute. The clerical power was felt in the administration of justice, and in the same effect on an increased extension of the spiritual jurisdiction, and the establishment of ecclesiastical inquisitions. Hence the princes were perpetually interrupted in the discharge of their legitimate functions by the church. The Pope was supreme, and arbitrary power pervaded over law, and the nobility, rude and violent as they generally were, constantly exercised in the rights of the inferior classes.

When the magic voice of evangelical freedom was heard speaking amid the gloom, the people were aroused to a sense of what civil liberty should be, and the principles of despotism were exposed to the oppressors. The iniquity of the sanguinary contest known as the Peasant's War, in Germany, occurred, to be charged against the Reformers, who never touched the relations of civil life, except with a view to establish the independence and purity of the church of men. The Swiss reformers exhibited a greater degree of boldness than those of Wittenberg, the republican form of government under which they lived, giving them an advantage the public force or pain, and the Reformer and his assets imposed on monarchs were released, and the time which bound them in subjection to a foreign spiritual power were dissolved. The sovereign of each state merged in himself the episcopal privileges which had been limited by the church, and while the return of the clergy to its civil list increased the number of his subjects. Wealth was likewise added from a variety of sources, the estates of the church came under the power of the magistrate, and the large revenue of the Pope which had gone to fill the coffers of Rome ceased. Commerce, trade, and agriculture began to thrive, and population was increased by the return of exiles and the immigration of numerous exiles. The legitimate civil magistrate now rose from a state of insignificance to individuals of England, Germany, and Switzerland, who had been subjected to the power of these forces were, that whenever performed certain ceremonies which had the power to remove money should have their sins forgiven. In this transaction it does not appear that any distinction was made between the crime and the fine, but it was coupled with the terms, were not only promised pardon, but the power to make others capable of delivering the souls of others out of purgatory. At the time these indulgences were first issued, there was no opposition, but a general belief in the power of the pope, and the zeal with which the ignorant were persuaded to receive them as articles of faith necessary to be believed. When they were encountered, and the zeal with which they were recommended, and the zeal with which they

## TRAVEL FROM BOMBAY TO LISBON.

The information contained in the following narrative, is, in a great measure, new, and will be interesting to many. It is the itinerary of the Portuguese Consul General of the Royal Navy, Joaquim Pedro Celestino Soares, from Bombay to Lisbon. Translated from the Gazeta do Governo, of the 30th July, 1835.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Bombay, three large steamboats, the Hugh Lindsay, the Berenice, and Semiramis, of 650 to 700 tons, with engines of 300 to 320 horse power, and one of 400 tons; all to ply in the Red Sea, as far as Suez, furnished with every convenience for passengers, at different prices, according to the time the voyage with safety and rapidity. The first class of passengers, pay 600 rupees each, or 300 Spanish dollars; each cabin holds two passengers, with mats and cushions, and is furnished in the grand cabins; the second class pay 400 rupees each; the cabins are on deck, and have room for each; the third class, generally composed of European servants, pay 80 rupees, have no cabin, but sleep on deck forward, and they get the remnant of the provisions from the second table of which they pay as always an attendance; the fourth class which is composed of native servants, are placed with the crew, and generally are allowed rice and curry. The two first classes are allowed any beverage they receive all day, including coffee and tea, for breakfast, brandy and any other spirituous liquor; the third class is allowed a small daily quantity of wine, but none to the fourth. A certain quantity of luggage is allowed to all these classes, as freight free; to the first three trunks or boxes, 30 inches long, 16 high, and 12 wide; to the two last, with three dozens of bottles, for water or wine; to the third and fourth, a trunk or box of the same size as the other classes. This last passage is generally made in 12 to 21 days, according to the wind and weather, but always exceeding them, touching at Mocha, where at the end of nine or ten days, rest is taken for a day, and afterward at Cossier, five days after.

On arrival at Suez, the passengers find in the sands, tents erected by Mr. Waghorne's company for their shelter while they get ready to cross (in dessert) the baggage being carried by camels at forty piastres, or two dollars each, and the passengers riding excellent asses, well equiped, for six dollars each, as far as Cairo. This journey lasts from three to five days, and is effected in different ways, according to the means of the passengers, for in the caravan in which I travelled part of the way, were Greek several rich ladies who had tents of which they made use, making for small parties a living extension, well, and not barring themselves. Those, however, who will submit to the open air, and to eat sparingly, may proceed faster, and by travelling in company with others, as there are sometimes and little luggage, the expense will not be more than twelve to fifteen dollars each.

On the third day, about two o'clock you see Cairo three leagues distant, where you arrive at about five in the afternoon. At Cairo, one finds every thing you can desire or wish, from all parts of the world. There are excellent hotels, in which board and lodging is had at forty pages daily, the wine excepted, which costs a dollar the bottle. The owners of the hotels provide every thing for the voyage down the Nile, which lasts from two to three days. The delay is well remunerated by examining the mosques, citadel, and the palaces and gardens of the Pachis, as well as the pyramids six miles from the left bank of the river; for which excursions there are always boats and conveyances enough to accompany any of Arabs, but these excursions are expensive, and one is well off who satisfies his curiosity at the cost of ten or twelve dollars.

The voyage of the Nile as far as Atte takes three or four days, and is very interesting. The expense will cost, among four, from thirty-three to thirty-five each, which will provide them with a good boat with a cabin, servant, excellent table, coffee, and wine. At Atte there are boats, more elegant, and that sail fast, which carry you to Alexandria, by the canal in twenty-four hours, for which five dollars a head will be charged. At Alexandria you will likely stay eight or ten days; there being several steamers that will carry you to Malta, Marseilles, Naples, or Constantinople. The delay at Alexandria will enable you to see the column of Pompey, the hospitals, the Quarantine, the palace of the Pachis, the arsenal, and the fine ships of war of the Pachis. The English consul will obtain you permission to inspect the schools for painting and sculpture, as well as the great admiralty of war. All the hotels are good, but *Hotel Europe* is the best and cleanest: the prices are the same as at Cairo.

From Egypt to Europe the passage money is steerage, \$200; cabin, \$300; children, half price. Leaving Alexandria to Marseilla, in a French steamer, 320 francs, and 280 to Malta, provisions included, which is the best, cabins good (twelve days); the voyage being performed in twelve days to Malta, 170 miles, and 1,600 to 1,800 miles, or \$56. The expense in English steamers will be about \$90, but the attendance is superior, the first class of passengers in all of them are placed forward, landing two, with board in the saloon; the second class having cabins forward, and the third, with their own provisions, and the charge is 180 francs, for the third charge is 90 francs. The English boats perform the voyage one day shorter, as they do not stop any where; the French boats touch at Syra to engage fuel. Considerable delay, which causes the delay—not to be regretted, because, as you will be able to go over Carthage, Sarzanna, Rosas, Stampalie, Nio, Naxos, Delos, &c. remodeling you of Homer and Virgil, as far as Troia, and always mind of Byron, when near Navarino, Cierno, Sparte, Cape Malapos, and finally, the stupendous Rime and Gibraltar, of course, which you may see till you get near Lisbon.

At Malta, you must perform quarantine, according to the ordinary state of the Levant. The port I was with stopped twenty-one days, in consequence of some cases of the plague which appeared on board the Pacha, on the eve of our leaving Egypt. The expense varies according to the days, as you must pay for everything at the Lazaretto, which I found excellently constructed in the three days I stopped at Fort Manuel, erected by my country-Dr. Antonio Manuel de Vilhena, of the most scientific manner; having every convenience at the cheapest. Excellent meals will be had at Malta for the steamer to Gibraltar, which leave no later than the 15th of each month; twenty-one days were detained there, paying for board \$24 each. I waited four or five days at Malta for the steamer to Gibraltar, which gave me time to visit the magnificent assembly of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as the cathedral and splendid Church of Saint Paul of Valetta. I paid 12 sovereigns for the passage from Malta to Gibraltar, and four sovereigns to the steward, and was a great part of the coast of Africa and its mountains, as well as the coasts of Italy, Sicilia and Grenada, covered with snow, till near Malaga.

Malta receives its supplies from Gibraltar, to Lisbon, touching at Cadiz, for which I paid sixteen dollars as the first cabin, and four sovereigns to servants; and for the whole voyage from Bombay, 140 dollars, as follows:

| | Days. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| From Bombay to Suez, | 13 | 600 |
| Suez to Cairo, | 3 | 15 |
| Delay at Cairo, | 20 | 12 |
| Cairo to Atte, | 3 | 15 |
| Atte to Cairo, | 2 | |
| Detained in Alexandria, | 7 | |
| Alexandria to Malta, | 10 | 70 |
| Quarantine at Malta, | 21 | 84 |
| Malta to Gibraltar, | 12 | 56 |
| Detained at Gibraltar, | 2 | 10 |
| Gibraltar to Lisbon, | 3 | 16 |
| | 119 | 749 |

To which sum adding small expenses these will amount to 800 dollars the actual voyage, and 119 days, or 17 days for detention at different places.

I have to state that the voyage returning to India will cost 180 dollars less; and will be performed in about twenty days, every passenger then being taken to stood delays; and the second class of passengers will not have to pay more than 60 dollars.

*The Western Rivers.*—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that Capt. Shreve, under date of the 19th October, reports that, in the course of the summer he would leave St. Louis by the first convenience to ascertained the result of the low stage of water in the Mississippi and Red river. He attributes the formation of the bars to the very low stages of water during the last summer, the consequently reduced current on the rivers, and the quantity of sand and gravel washed off by the late Atchafalaya, above that noble indian the mouth of the Red river.

The bar at the mouth of the Red river, and those of the Mississippi is five feet lower than it has been at any time since the fall of 1826; a period of considerable navigation usage, which were formerly passed below the bars, have since been expunged and removed. During the month of September, for a distance of 200 miles above the mouth of the Red river, 929 snags have been removed from the channel. Forty snags were removed from the same length of the Atchafalaya and Cow. Dodge were lost.

At Natchitoches, on Red river, there was not water enough to get a keel boat of the smallest size over the rapids.

A letter from Captain Sterling, of the steamboat Cincinnati, mentions that the annual June rise commenced on Red river about the 16th, and in the course of ten hours the water rose about five feet, and continued to rise until it reached an elevation of 18 feet at the public landing near Fort Jesup. Drift wood came down in immense quantities, and choked up the river for a mile or more, constructing a few miles above the raft of 1833. The rise of the raft upon the top of some time ago.—*Intel. Americus.*


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NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

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## THE SILK CULTURIST.

*From the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer.*

### SILK CULTURE.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING TREES.

The leaves of the Multicaulis alone are the only food that has yet been discovered, suited to the nature of the silk worm; consequently the first step toward the production of silk, is to procure a mulberry orchard.

There are a great number of varieties of this tree, many of which are the product of art, cultivation, climate, &c. and not of nature, from all of which the worm will feed upon, and produce silk, except the Morus Multicaulis, which has been separated from the genus *Morus*, and placed under an allied one—*broussonetia*.

To these varieties I shall confine my remarks as the ones that will eventually constitute the principal food for the silk worm in the United States, viz: the Chinese or Morus Multicaulis, the Brusa, and the White Italian. The Morus Multicaulis has the advantage of all the rest, in all of which the worm will feed upon, and produce silk, except the Multicaulis, in latitudes south of 40 or 42 degrees and even north of that, several silk growers, in their answers to the silk act of the present session of congress, have stated that the worm will feed upon the Multicaulis, but does not produce silk, except the first crop, which is produced by the worm before it has been separated from the genus *Morus*, and placed under an allied one—*broussonetia*.

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The Brusa Mulberry, for the introduction of which our country is indebted to Charles Hood, Esq. of Baltimore, was received from a city in Turkey, whose name they bear, which is situated at the foot of Mount Olympus. Its appearance is covered with perpetual snow. The seed were received from Smyrna, by Mr. Hood, in 1826, per Ship Ceres, of Newburg, N. Y. In June, 1826, I saw the first leaves of these trees, which were in the Ambrose Spencer, near Albany, N. Y. The leaves were about the size of a man's hand, and the trees were about the appearance of young seedling mulberry trees. In the north, and other more northern climates, where the Morus Multicaulis cannot flourish. Since the time of the introduction of the Brusa into this country, it has been sold to Judge Buel and other nurserymen, at prices when a supply may now be had for a trifle.

The white Italian mulberry has long been used as the principal food of the silk worm, which silk, not inferior in quality, can be produced, but from the nature of the tree, it does not yield its place in some degree to other varieties, particularly in the more mild climates, where the Morus Multicaulis cannot flourish. Since the introduction of the Multicaulis, the white Italian has been sold to Judge Buel and other nurserymen, at prices when a supply may now be had for a trifle.

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JOHNSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, November 24, 1838.

# VICIOUS DOGS.

A little girl, aged about eleven years, was severely bitten in the calf last Saturday by a vicious dog, owned by J. H. Fisler, Esq. in Branch street. The animal threw her down, and fastened his teeth in her arm, which was severely injured, besides bruising her face. The child was not on the premises of Mr. Fisler, but was occupied in playing with her young companions in the neighborhood, and after the accident ran home terrified and alarmed.

Much has been urged against the practice of keeping these useless curs, but with little apparent benefit. A few persons seem likely to remedy the mischief, would it not be well to impose a tax of some twenty or thirty dollars on each dog. A single human life is of infinitely more value than all the dogs on the earth put together, and those who are determined to maintain this nuisance should be visited with a penalty that will teach them to respect the safety of their fellow men. We are happy to understand that our present efficient Mayor has determined to carry the ordinance respecting them into operation through the year, and all good citizens should give their sanction and aid for its complete execution. The effort, instituted by some of these creatures is not always immediate, and there are several persons in this city, who have been kept in alarm and suspense for months. It is time that this evil should be suffered to keep animals, and permit them to run loose, when such consequences are likely to result from their carelessness or indifference?

# STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The arrival of the steam ship *Liverpool* has been so long delayed, as to cause much anxiety in New York, for the safety of her passengers. The commander of the ship, Captain Lines, is said to proceed out, to cruise in the track of the European packets, for the purpose of affording relief should it be necessary.

# ENCKE'S COMET

Is visible at Greenwich. It has been observed with the Herschelian telescope made by Mr. Holcombe, and recently exhibited at the Franklin Institute. Through this instrument it appears like a star of the eighth size, with a tail about eight minutes in diameter, the northern border being moderately defined. The most remarkable appearance is that the centre of the distance toward the southern border, which is imperfectly defined, resembling light passing off from the centre, about five minutes from its centre, on the eastern and western sides, it can be seen in the twilight, and sets at half past eight in the evening.

# ANOTHER "MONSTER."

The Hartford (Ct.) Courant, describes a rattle snake found in that vicinity, as being 11 feet 9 inches long; 19 inches in circumference round the largest part of the body; 3½ inches round the head; 3 inches round the first rattle; 3 inches round the last; the total length of the rattles was three feet eight inches; the number of rattles eighty-three; length of the two fangs 1½ and three-fourth inches. It weighed thirty-seven and a half pounds, and yielded near five quarts of oil.

# WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The new opera of "Amilie, or the Love Test," was produced at this theatre on Monday night, and will again be presented this evening. The music is of the light order, and well conducted throughout the piece. The organ in unison with the voices of the monks had an admirable effect. The scenery and dresses are splendid, and was marked by spontaneous applause on the part of a large and intelligent audience. Mrs. La Forrest performed the part of Amilie with great skill and effect. The second act began with an elegant scene in which Mr. Bishop appears to much advantage. The concluding chorus of "To the Mountains" was received with loud and general applause, and was ably sustained throughout. Madame Otto repeated the song. "The Morning Bell," in her usual manner, and was given with much taste and feeling. The foreign action which appears in the chorus adds to the interest exhibited by the performers. We indeed consider the voice of Mr. Brough contributed a powerful aid to the success of this beautiful opera. The scenery and dresses are splendid, and as the present case constituted in a most successful manner, and the various songs were very correctly given. The opera in its execution and scenery does honor to the taste and judgment of the manager, and we would advise the lovers of music to embrace the opportunity of enjoying a rich treat.

Sig. Andreas, the celebrated performer on the corde volante, has commenced his engagement, and will also perform this evening.

# SOUTHWAIK INSTITUTE.

The sixth anniversary of the Southwark Institute, will be held on the evening of Nov. 7th, in the First Presbyterian Church in German street. The annual report, the constitution of the meeting will be of an interesting character, and should receive a proper encouragement, as among many of the most philanthropical powers of our young men are to be developed.

# CANADA.

The situation of Canada is the subject of so many contradictory reports, and exaggerated statements, that we have generally declined to arrive at the truth. All that is said must be taken with much allowance for the feelings and prejudices of different men.

On Saturday evening a very large meeting was held at the Bail Bond Depot, corner of William and Prudonia, it was from two to three deep.

The last week's heavy snow storm occurred on the eastern part of the State. At Westchester county, it fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and at Fredonia, it was from two to four feet deep.

The city of New Orleans derives a revenue of $60,000 annually, from licenses granted for courtesan lepers!

# IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Mrs. Packwood a lady at Middletown, England, being off his nose and spitting in his face attempting to kiss her against her consent, returned a verdict of acquittal accordingly. An item of law for the ladies.

# CRIME IN OHIO.

It would have been an increase of crime in Ohio during the late term of the Criminal Court in Hamilton county, one hundred, and eight complaints were had before the Grand Jury, who presented one hundred and two bills. Twenty-one persons were convicted larcenies, and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary, for periods varying from one of a war with England, growing out of a participation of the citizens of the U. S. in the contest, was resisted with much ridicule. He stated that England having two or three millions of dollars invested in this country, and carrying on a large trade with us, would not run the risk of losing it, even to save Canada. He spoke with great animation, of the miseries which had been imposed on the people of Canada, by the government, and British soldiery. The cruelties which had distressed the inhabitants, in consequence of the insurrection of the year 1837, were dwelt on with much pathos. While villages were represented as being placed in conflagration, woman and children murdered, and every species of property destroyed. One instance was given by Mr. Bethune, that two men, women and children were burnt to death in a church, and their bodies left unburied. Another instance of rather longer date, was pursued in his escape, he borrowed a wagon of a friend, which was afterward recognised, when the owner was seized, imprisoned and loaded in the presence of his wife with chains. The lady then near her confinement, died, in consequence of the excitement, and was buried without a coffin, the husband having the poor privilege of following her to the grave. Several resolutions were adopted with much unanimity, committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions, and to do other matters to aid the Canadians.

# CAUTION TO STAGE PROPRIETORS.

Elizabeth K. Henry, at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, obtained a verdict for seven thousand dollars damages against G. Beltzhoover, & Co. for the carelessness of a driver in their employment. A stage belonging to them, running between Baltimore and York, in the year 1836, was overturned, whereby the plaintiff was injured.

# OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

Cashier notes of the Commercial Bank of Tenn are in circulation. They may be known by the following marks: the figure 5 in the letters "five," on each side of the one erased, and "10," and "ten," inserted in their place. The vignette is a representation of Jason's Fleece, with the Indians, which is only in the genuine five dollar notes.

# THE STEAMBOAT LOUISIANA

Which has since arrived at New Orleans from Red River, having on board 300 men, women and children, 1000 chickens, geese, turkeys and chickens, 30 horses, 30 head of cattle, 92 hogs, and

# Latest from Canada!—Highly Important!

*From the Watertown Jeffersonian (Extra) of Nov. 16.*

We are indebted to Mr. S. Fairbanks, of this village, for a copy of the following letter received by him this morning. It is believed to be entitled to full confidence, as it is well known that the British troops left Kingston with heavy reinforcements for the purpose of reducing the Mill and razeddating the Patriots there assembled.

The Kingston Chronicle, of the 10th inst. speaking, mentions the departure of the Cobourg and other steamboats with troops for Bay Mill also the arrival at that port of the wounded in the battle of Tuesday, and 38 Patriot prisoners, who were immediately confined in Fort Henry. The Chronicle admits the British loss to have been severe; from 12 to 15 killed, and about 50 wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Johnson, 83d regiment, Lieut. Dalmage, of the Grenadier militia, 1 sergeant, and 3 women. The letter adds,

"By a despatch received from Col. Turner, from Cornwall, Nov. 12, 9 P. M. we learn that all is going on brilliantly below—that the Patriots now as taken, all the prisoners released from the rebels made prisoners, and that the country was all in flames."

A passenger in the Ogdensburgh stage stated that some few of the patriots effected their escape on Friday night, but with the few exceptions, the whole were cut off.

The battle was most splendid—about 3000 fighting at a time; the number of killed and wounded in this engagement cann e full much short of 500. You may imagine how true and faithful the Patriots at the Wind Mill fought, when I tell you that Prescott, Windmill and more went to these last night, at the hazard of their lives, to take them off their position, but they refused to leave, saying that they were confident their friends would not desert them, and that there were thousands men in — coming to carry, bound by their oaths to assist them, and that they should assist them. And now they are all, or nearly all, MURDERED!

Respectfully, J. M. DOTY.

Ogdensburgh, P. M.—Mr. Josiah Woodruff has this moment arrived from Ogdensburgh, which place he left at noon yesterday. He says one man, a Pole, who escaped, and who supposed that he was the only one alive. The Pole trusts rushed out of the Mill, at or soon after sunset, and was thrice white the whole force of Patriots opened as they went out. The Mill was then filled with British troops, and the Pole, who escaped, says the slaughter of men in — — — — — seiries in the lower part of the Mill, mingled with the cries of women, saying that they preferred to be killed; he himself escaped by wearing the coat of a British officer, which he took off a corpse.

The Patriot force in the Mill numbered 111 men, besides 11 wounded.

The Pole who commanded the Patriot force, killed himself!

# THE MORMON WAR.

The latest Missouri papers, announce the marching of Gen. Clark with the militia under Gen. Richmond, which place he intends to make his head quarters.

The General Damages, with a force of 800 men, will reconnoitre on the south side of the Missouri river, and another General with a like force, will range on the northern border of the river. Gen. Doniphan lies Mouse in the Missouri, and thus more on and concentrate their forces on the Mormon settlement, in Caldwell county. It was stated, upon good authority, that the instructions from the Governor to General Clark, were to exterminate the whole fraternity of Mormons, or drive them beyond the state; if it terminate there may be some little muss; preliminary in this, but there is no doubt that every Mormon will be slaughtered. The Governor did not put an end to the wretched state of things, growing out of the disorganising conduct of the misguided Saints.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 5th says—"The Mormons believe they are the chosen people of God; that their leader, Joe Smith, has continual revelations from heaven, and they look upon him as the mouth piece of the Deity. When he issues his orders to his tribe, he always says, 'The Lord says so and so.' It is also understood, that his power is as absolute over this deluded people, as is the Pope's of Rome's over his lowest serfs. They denominate us as heathens and Gentiles, and will not come when their power will spread over the kingdoms of the earth. At their request, some of their best men, or women always pretend to be inspired, and go on jabbing something unintelligible to us, but which they consider chief dom pretend to understand it by means of inspiration, and translate it to their people. By such means they work upon the superstition of ignorant men, and Joe makes them believe that they will immediately go to heaven if they fall in battle, it is probable that they will make many glorious martyrs."

*From the Boonville Emigrant.*

With the great ignorance prevailing among the mass of the Mormons, it is not to be wondered at that they should be easily led away by the wicked counsels of designing men, and that they should commit acts of violence, which, under other circumstances, would disgrace and horrify them. The Mormons have a tendency to produce on ignorant minds, a fanaticism that, under the guidance of wicked leaders, the most dangerous and formidable set of disorganizers that ever set up the standard of treason against any country; and no one should be slow in adopting efficient measures to defeat their designs. We have been informed that they now number in Missouri 2000; that they have 800 effective men under arms; that artillery and other munitions of war, among them are several skilful artillery officers from Canada; that they are daily and hourly increased by the present year 500 or 600 by emigration from Canada and elsewhere. We have not given the correct number, and the exaggerations of the Mormons, with the disposition for mischief manifested in the late outrages committed in Daviess county, it would appear that they are in instruments in the hands of their leaders for the perpetration of the most daring outrages, no matter how enormous. How they are to be disposed of, or what the issue of the present contest with them will be, cannot be foreseen; the militia from the adjoining counties are now on their march to the scene of action, and others are preparing to march; several companies have passed Boonville on their way to Jefferson city, within the last week; the Governor has issued orders for raising troops. Captain Childs, with about 50 men, left here on last Monday, and the militia from this county will march on next month to-day. It is stated that General Clarke, of Randolph, has ordered out 2000 men from his division, and in a few days there will probably be 5000 or 6000 men under march to quell the Mormons.

Since the above was in type we have received the St. Louis Bulletin of the 6th and 7th.

*From the Bulletin of Nov. 6.*

*Mormons.*—By the steamer Dart, which arrived late last evening we have the following intelligences from the "Seat of War." The Antiochee company, that collected 5000 men in Ray County, and were awaiting the arrival of from 1500 to 2000 more, who are on their way from Howard, Chariton, Boone and Audrain Counties, after which it was intended that a general battle should be fought.

*From the same of November 7.*

*The Mormons.*—We have nothing very late from the scene of war. We learn however, from the last Jeffersonian Republican, that the troops from Cole, Gasconade and Franklin counties, amounting to about four hundred in number, are on their march to join the army under Gen. Clark.

# THE WAR ENDED.

From the same paper of the 9th, we learn the gratifying intelligence of the bloodless termination of the Mormon disturbances.

"The Mormons seeing such a large body of the militia assembling together, in a calm and considering discretion the better part of valor, surrendered themselves to Gen. Atchison, without even firing a gun. Joe Smith, the Prophet, and two or three more of the ring leaders, are to be taken to Jefferson city, and the rest (about 700) are to be marched without the limits of the State. Gen. Clark and the volunteer companies were disbanded and had returned to their respective homes.

It is stated, that about the time of the surrender, a company of men (300 in number) fell upon a body of the Mormons, in Splan's settlement, on Shoal Creek, about 20 miles from Far West, the Mormons, it is said, were 400 in number, and the story runs, that all but four were put to death by the assailants, and that these four escaped, and Davis Evans from Ohio, Jacob Fox from Pennsylvania, Thomas M'Bride and his son-in-law Mr. Gee, and Mr. Rosencrantz and his son-in-law Mr. White, all from Ohio."

# PUNISHMENT OF INFANTS.

We have treatises on the rights of man, of woman and of children, and every page is an attack to the several social relations; yet we have seen nothing on the rights of infants, a class more numerous and more deserving protection than any other. The power held over them is so often and so unfeelingly abused, that we give from a foreign Journal, the following instance of its unusual exercise, and hope it may be a salutary rate as a caution and deter the infliction of punishment which may, by the most distant possibility, involve consequences that no regrets can repair nor atonement expiate.

The Convent de St. Claire, at Dombes-les-eaux, has lately been the theatre of a catastrophe which has plunged a highly respectable family into the deepest grief by the loss of a beloved child, and created a deep sympathy among the inhabitants of that part of the country—as much, indeed, from the melancholy nature of the circumstance itself as from the mysterious manner in which it took place. Monsieur and Madame Lamblardie had their only child, a beautiful girl of ten years of age, in the above mentioned convent, confessed by Ursuline nuns during several years, and enjoying a high reputation as an establishment for female education. The unfortunate child, Louise B——, it appears, had incurred the punishment of the *cachot*, or prison—the usual mode of correction adopted in French schools, and was in consequence sent up in the place used for that purpose. It was observed that the moment the door was closed upon the child her screams were heightened to a remarkable degree, but no particular importance was attached to the circumstance, and she was left in the cachot, situated at the bottom of the garden, and at such a distance from the house that her cries were inaudible to the inmates. About an hour after the child had been shut up, a violent knocking was heard at the outer gate of the convent, which being opened, a laboring man, who happened to be conducting a cart along the road, which passes near the premises, presented himself, and in as authoritative tone demanded "whom they were murdering in the convent?" adding that he had distinctly heard the sighs and groans of a dying person proceeding from the premises

## TRAVEL FROM BOMBAY TO LISBON.

The information contained in the following narrative, is, in a great measure, new, and will be interesting to many. It is the itinerary of the Portuguese Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, Joaquim Pedro Celestino Soares, from Bombay to Lisbon. Translated from the Lisbon Diario de Governo, of the 26th July, 1838.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

The East India Company, has, in the port of Bombay, three large steam vessels, the Atalanta, Beronice, and Semiramis, of 650 to 700 tons, with engines of 300 to 320 horse power, and one of 900 tons; all to play in the Red Sea, as far as Suez, furnished with every convenience for passengers, at different prices, and performing the voyage with safety and rapidity. The first class of passengers, pay 800 rupees each, or 400 Spanish dollars; each cabin holds two passengers, with warm and cold baths, and board in the grand saloon; the second class pay 600 rupees each; the cabins are on deck, and there is large room common to all to wash and bathe, and board in the small saloon, if the number is limited, but on deck if there are many passengers of this class; the third class, generally composed of European servants, pay 60 rupees, sleep on deck forward, and they get the remnant of the provisions from the second table, of which there is always an abundance; the fourth class which is composed of native servants, board with the crew, and generally are allowed rice and curry. The two first classes are allowed any beverage they require all day, including coffee and milk for breakfast, brandy and any other spirituous liquor; the third class is allowed a small quantity of wine, but none to the fourth. A certain quantity of luggage is allowed to all these classes, freight free; to the first three trunks or boxes, 30 inches long, 16 high, and 12 wide, and three cases, with three dozen of bottles, for water or wine; to the third and fourth, a trunk or box, of the same size as the other classes. The passage is generally made in 18 to 21 days, according to the wind and weather, but never exceeding them, touching at Mocha, where at the end of nine or ten days, coal is taken in, and afterward at Cosseir, five days after.

On arrival at Suez, the passengers find in the sands, tents erected by Mr. Waghorne's company for their shelter while they get ready to cross the desert; the baggage being carried by camels at forty piastres, or two dollars each, and the passengers riding excellent asses, well equiped, for six dollars each, as far as Cairo. This journey lasts from three to five days and is effected in different ways, according to the means of the passengers; for in the caravan in which I travelled part of the way, there were several rich ladies who had tents of which they made use, halting for meals and living extremely well, and not hurrying themselves. Those, however, who will submit to sleep in the open air, and to eat sparingly, may proceed faster, and by travelling in company with others, and with two servants and little luggage, the expense will not be more than twelve to fifteen dollars each.

On the third day, about two o'clock you see Cairo three leagues distant, where you arrive at about five in the afternoon. At Cairo, one finds every thing you can dream of, from all parts of the world. There are excellent hotels, in which board and lodging is had at forty piastres daily, wine excepted, which costs a dollar the bottle. The owners of the hotels provide every thing for the voyage down the Nile, which lasts from two to three days. The delay is well remunerated by examining the mosques, citadel, and the palaces and gardens of the Pacha, as well as the pyramids six miles from the left bank of the river; for which excursions there are always boats and conveyances managed by smart clever Arabs. These excursions are expensive, and one is well off who satisfies his curiosity at the cost of ten or twelve dollars.

The voyage of the Nile as far as Atte takes three or four days, and is very interesting. The expense will cost, among four, from thirty-three to forty dollars each, which will provide them with a good boat with a cabin, servant, excellent table, coffee, and wine. At Atte there are boats, more elegant, and that sail fast, which carry you to Alexandria, by the canal in twenty-four hours, for which five dollars a head will be charged. At Alexandria you will likely stay eight or ten days; there being several steamers that will carry you to Malta, Marseilles, Naples, or Constantinople. The delay at Alexandria will enable you to see the column of Pompey, Cleopatra's Needle, the garden and palace of Ibrahim, the arsenal, and the fine ships of war of the Pacha. The English consul will obtain you permission to inspect the schools for painting and sculpture, as well as the great admiral's ship of war. All the hotels are good, but *l'hotel Europe* is the best and cleanest: the churches are the same as at Cairo.

From Egypt to Europe the passage money is nearly the same in all steamers, and is as follows, from Alexandria to Marseils, in a French steamer, 330 francs, and 290 to Malta, provisions not included, which at the best tables cost 6 francs per day; the voyage being performed in twelve days to Malta, it will cost, with board, 362 francs, or $58. The expense in English steamers will be about $80, but the attendance is superior, the first class of passengers in all steamers have cabins forward, holding two, with board in the saloon; the second class having cabins forward, holding four or eight, dining in the fore cabin, and the charge is 180 francs; for the third charge is 90 francs. The English boats perform the voyage one day shorter, as they do not stop any where; the French boats call at Syra to meet the line from Constantinople, which causes the delay—not to be regretted, however, as you will be able to go near Candia, Scarpanto, Ranna, Stamphalo, Nio, Naxos, Delos, &c. reminding you of Ovid and Virgil, as far as Syra, and afterward of Byron, when near Navarino, Cherso, Sirante, Cape Matapan, and finally, by observing Mount Ætna covered with snow, which you may see till you get near Malta.

At Malta, you must perform quarantine, according to the sanitary state of the Levant. The party I was with stopped twenty-one days, in consequence of some cases of plague occurring on board the ships of the Pacha, on the eve of our leaving Egypt. The expense varies according to the delay, as you must pay for every thing at the Lazarettos, which I found excellently well conducted in the three days I stopped at Fort Manoel, (erected by my countryman Do Antonio Hanoel de Villiena, in the most scientific manner,) having every convenience at the charge of 16 shillings per day, with a band of music. The expense of the passengers in the twenty-one days we were detained there, having cost us $84 each. I waited four or five days at Malta for the steamer to Gibraltar, which gave me time to inspect the magnificent church of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as the stupendous and inaccessible fortifications of Valetta. I paid 13 sovereigns for the passage from Malta to Gibraltar, and four sovereigns to the servants, and saw a great part of the coast of Africa and its mountains, as well as the shores of the Murcia and Grenada, covered with snow till near Malaga.

I was three days and two nights from Gibraltar to Lisbon, touching at Cadiz, for which I paid thirty-three dollars in the first cabin, and two dollars to servants; and for the whole voyage from Bombay, 749 dollars, as follows:

| | Days. | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|
| From Bombay to Suez, | 13 | 400 |
| Suez to Cairo, | 2½ | 15 |
| Delay at Cairo, | 2½ | 12 |
| Down the Nile, | 3 | 35 |
| In the Canal, | 1 | 3 |
| Detained at Alexandria, | 7 | 20 |
| Alexandria to Malta, | 9 | 70 |
| Quarantine at Malta, | 21 | 84 |
| Malta to Gibraltar, | 5 | 65 |
| Detained at Gibralar, | 2 | 10 |
| Gibraltar to Lisbon, | 3 | 35 |
| | 73 | 749 |

To which sum adding small expenses these will amount to 800 dollars the actual voyage. Taking up 41¼ days and 27½ days for detention at different places.

I must observe that the voyage returning to India will cost 100 dollars less; and will be performed in forty or forty-five days, every precaution being taken to avoid delays; and the second class of passengers will not have to pay more than 600 dollars.

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*The Western Rivers.*—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that Capt. Shreve, under date of the 19th October, reports that, in obedience to instructions, he should leave St. Louis by the first convenience to superintend the removal of the bar recently formed at the mouth of Red river. He attributes the formation of the bar to the very low stage of water during the past summer, the consequently reduced current in the river, and to the great drain of water which passes off by the bayou Atchalafaya, about four miles below the mouth of the Red river.

Captain Shreve further reports that the water of the Mississippi is five feet lower than it has been at any time since the fall of 1830; and that in consequence numerous snags, which were formerly concealed below the surface, have been exposed and removed. During the month of September, for a distance of 200 miles down from the mouth of the Ohio, 359 snags have been removed from the channel. Forty snags were removed from the bend where the steamboats Rosa and Gov. Dodge were lost.

At Alexandria, on Red river, there was not water enough to get a keel boat of the smallest size over the rapids.

A letter from Captain Sterling, of the steamboat Cincinnatus, mentions that the annual June rise commenced in Red river about the 18th, and in the course of ten hours the water rose about five feet, and continued to rise until it reached an elevation of 18 feet at the public landing near Fort Towson. Drift wood came down in immense quantities, and choked up the river for a mile or more, commencing a few miles above the cut off. This is the re-formation of the raft spoken of some time ago.—*Balt. American.*

Saturday Evening Post.

NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

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## THE SILK CULTURIST.

*From the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer.*

### SILK CULTURE.—No. 2.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING TREES.

The leaves of the mulberry trees are the only food that has yet been discovered, suited to the nature of the silk worm; consequently the first step toward the production of silk, is to prepare a mulberry orchard.

There are a great number of varieties of this tree, many of which are the product of art, cultivation, change of soil and climate, the leaves of all of which the worm will feed upon, and produce silk, except the Japan or paper mulberry, which has now been separated from the genus *Morus*, and placed under an allied one—*broussonetia*.

To these varieties I shall confine my remarks as the ones that will eventually constitute the principal food for the silk worm in the United States, viz: the Chinese or *Morus Multicaulis*, the Brusa, and the White Italian. The Morus Multicaulis has the decided preference to all other varieties, in latitudes south of 40 or 42 degrees and even north of that, several silk growers, in their answers to the silk and beet sugar circular issued by the committee on agriculture, of the last session of Congress, give it the preference, even should it be found necessary to take them up in the fall, and protect them during the winter, and re-set them in the spring. This valuable variety of the mulberry is said to have been produced by a Chinese horticulturist at Manilla, the capital of the Phillippine Islands. There are many mulberry trees sold in this country for the genuine Multicaulis that are spurious, therefore persons about to engage in the silk culture would do well to be a little on their guard in the purchase of their stock.—Several of these "impostors" are spoken of in the June number of the Silk Culturist, as "practising gross frauds upon a number of respectable, but unsuspecting gentlemen." From the description given of the plant by Gideon B. Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, the great champion of the silk cause, no one need be deceived in it.—He says, "the Morus Multicaulis differs from all other varieties in several respects. Its specific name points out one of its peculiar characters, viz. *Multicaulis*—many stalked; the leaves are not only larger than any other kind, but the leaf is different from all others. The leaf is invariably *bowled*, so much so that it is impossible to spread it out flat without tearing its sides. The leaves are so large that they always hang pendulous when full grown, and somewhat folded lengthwise.

The Brusa Mulberry, for the introduction of which our country is indebted to Charles Rhind, Esq. who brought the seed from a city in Turkey, whose name they bear, which is situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. The seed were planted and trees cultivated by David Ruggles, Esq. of Newburg, N. Y. In June, 1836, I saw some of these trees on the silk farm of the Hon. Ambrose Spencer, near Albany, N. Y. The plants are short jointed, the leaves large and thick, and has every appearance of being sufficiently hardy to withstand the winters of our most northern climates, where the Morus Multicaulis cannot flourish. Since the decease of Mr. Ruggles, a few months since, the trees have been sold to Judge Buel and other nurseymen, from whom a supply may soon be expected.

The white Italian mulberry has long been used as the principal food of the silk worm, from which silk, not inferior in quality, can be produced, but from the smallness of its leaves, it must yield its place in some degree to other varieties, particularly in the more mild climates.

*Soil and Situation.*—In selecting a situation for a mulberry orchard, it should be as near the cocoonery or where the worms are to be fed, as possible. For the multicaulis the soil should be *high, dry*, and not too *rich*—an old worn-out field, and if a little sandy or gravelly, is best: a too moist rich soil tends to prolong the growth of the tree to a late period of the season, and are apt to be injured by the frost, whereas upon a *high*, rather poor soil they are perfectly hardy. Some have recommended a southern exposure as best for the tree; on this point I should advise to the contrary. In this climate we frequently have weeks of warm weather in the winter and spring, sufficient to swell the buds of fruit and other trees, which is often followed by cold freezing weather, sufficient to congeal the sap between the bark and the wood, and destroy the buds, and a new set of course must be formed, which brings it too late for the worms; while trees upon an elevated northern exposure are less influenced by these changes, and consequently do not put out until the spring is fairly open when the leaves grow rapidly and a supply is soon produced. These facts are sufficiently confirmed by every owner of a peach orchard thus unfavorably situated.

*Mode of propagation.*—Of the morus multicaulis the most proper methods of propagation is by layers and cuttings. If the ground be foul, it should be ploughed in the fall, and as soon as the spring fairly opens, ploughed again and well harrowed, and laid off in drills eight feet apart; the plants should be *laid* in the drills with a space of three or four feet from the root of one to the point of the other, the roots should be set down with a hoe and spread so as to be completely covered with earth, the top should be covered from one to two inches deep, in this way good trees will send up from eight to twelve shoots each, which will often the first season attain to the height of six or eight feet. They should be well cultivated until about the middle of July, after which it will only be necessary to skin off the weeds. This will force the growth of the tree in the early part of the season, and allow the wood to ripen before the close of it.

If a large establishment is intended, where it will be necessary to employ a hand-cart for gathering the leaves, it would be well to lay off the rows ten feet instead of eight, as the branches when loaded with foliage often completely cross each other between the rows.

In propagating by cuttings, take all the branches from the main tree, cut them into pieces of *one* bud each, with a clean smooth stroke, a little slanting, beginning about half an inch above each bud, these should be set in the ground perpendicularly, nearly level with the surface, at a distance of two feet from each other in the rows.

Should the spring prove dry, the branches may be kept in a cellar, and slightly covered with earth, and occasionally watered, until a suitable season arrives for planting. I kept some the past spring as late as the first of May, which now measure three and a half feet in height.

For the commencement of a stock I would never recommend cuttings alone, as they will in the end be found the most expensive method of propagation, they start late, and unless protected, many of the branches the first year will be injured by frost.

The plan proposed by Mr. Smith, of Baltimore, is to start the cuttings in a hot bed; he says "stick them into the bed in a slanting position, inclining to the north, with the bud on the south side, its point just even with the soil."—Those are afterward transplanted as you would cabbage plants. I tried about 500 in this way this season; I think the advantage derived in this way will hardly justify the trouble and expense, as mine now are not more than eight inches higher than those planted in the open field.—When you have a sufficient supply of branches, and do not care to make a tree from every bud, it is better to lay the whole limb in the furrow and covered as rooted trees, there being more wood to support the young plant, and being better covered than the single bud, consequently less affected by the drought, and by the end of the season they attain a much greater growth, although but two or three trees can be expected from one branch.

As a proof that the Morus Multicaulis does not require a rich soil, I will here give the result of an experiment tried last spring. On the 21st of April, at one end of a row of trees I had the soil removed to the depth of twelve inches, two feet wide and eight feet long, this was filled up with clay from the bottom of a cellar, into which I placed a tree six feet long, from which there is now (Aug. 21st,) fifteen shoots from one foot four inches, to three feet three inches high, with leaves measuring 11 inches long by nine inches wide; the leaves at first looked somewhat yellow, but now of a most beautiful deep green.—The trees planted in the native soil side by side, now measure five feet high, with leaves somewhat larger than the others.

H. P. BYRUM.

Near Brandenburg, Ky. Aug. 1838.

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### SILK.

We are much gratified to learn from all parts of the United States, that the production of silk is going forward with the greatest success; and that this important interest promises to become fixed on a firm foundation. Our climate proves to be admirably adapted to the health and habits of the worm, the silk is of a very superior quality, and the difficulties that have been supposed to attend the reeling from the cocoons, have been readily overcome. The only fear, that we think a reasonable one, is, that in the northern states the mulberry will not endure the severity of our winters, with the certainty that seems necessary to authorise extensive investments in the culture and manufacture. Some experiments, however, in Massachusetts, and farther north, would seem to show that as the roots of the plants are uninjured, by cutting them near the ground in the fall of the year, the shrubs will send forth abundance of shoots and luxuriant foliage before leaves will be required in any quantity for the worms.

A correspondent of the Evening Journal, writing from St. Augustine, Florida, says:—"All the experiments of our ancient city, the present season, in silk making, are successful and interesting. We have, at this time, growing in our sandy but luxuriant soil and appropriate climate, nearly *one million of morus multicaulis* trees of various sizes." Messrs. Jenks and Ranseburgh, of Frederick, in Maryland, have a flourishing orchard of mulberry trees—are feeding, 100,000 worms this year, and intend next year, by enlarging their establishment, to make 500 lbs. of silk. In New Jersey several companies are rapidly going ahead in this manufacture, some of them feeding this year more than a million of worms. A letter to the editor of the Zanesville Gazette, from a gentleman in the same county, says:—"My silk worms are now two weeks old, and in about four weeks more, they will probably all be spinning, when I shall probably have a day or two to spare before gathering the cocoons, and shall visit Zanesville that I may arrange for sending them to market." His crop of cocoons is estimated at from 150 to 200 bushels.

In New England the companies that have been formed for the prosecution of the silk culture, are prospering, and large quantities of raw silk, as well as thread, and the ordinary kinds of silk goods will this year find their way to market. No difficulty, we understand, has been experienced from the want of foliage in consequence of injury to the young mulberry orchards from the frosts of last winter, and it is confidently hoped that the hardier kinds of this tree, such as the Brussa, or some of the white varieties will stand our winters without suffering from them. No instances in New York have come to our knowledge where the feeding of worms is carried on extensively; but the planting of mulberry trees is increasing, and in numberless instances, almost, a few worms are fed, and small quantities of silk, principally made into thread, will find its way before the public for sale. We are glad to record these incipient steps, as we consider them a proof that the business can and will succeed among us; that the sons and daughters of our farmers are making themselves acquainted with the management of the worm, and the reeling of silk; and that eventually they will find it one of the most profitable as well as pleasurable employments in which they can be engaged.—*Genessee Farmer.*

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*A Word to Mulberry Culturists.*—In the selection of ground for your next spring's culture, choose a high situation with a southern exposure, a light, loamy, sandy or gravelly soil, with a porous sub-soil. The *exposure* and the *soils* we name, are the best for the mulberry culture. After you have made your selection of ground, there is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind—it is this—that it is absolutely essential to plough your ground this fall. In ploughing recollect the deeper you penetrate the earth the better. Having so ploughed your ground, leave the furrows in the rough until spring, to receive the benefits enuring from the frost and snow. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, cross plough, lay off your furrows, manure them with well rotted manure or compost, and plant out your mulberries whether cuttings or trees. Once planted, they must be kept clear, and the ground well stirred. The same culture that a skilful husbandman gives to a *well tilled* corn field, will answer for the mulberry, but let no man expect fine trees, if he designs to play the part of a *sloven.*—*Farmer and Gardener.*

## SCIENTIFIC SELECTIONS.

From the November No. of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," published by Lea & Blanchard.

Insanity with complete Taciturnity for nearly three years—Application of Galvanic Plates—Restoration of Speech. By CHARLES EVANS, M. D. Attending Physician to the Friends' Asylum, near Frankford.

The following case is worthy of being recorded for its singularity. Whether the sudden restoration to speech was the consequence of, or a coincidence with, the means employed, I leave others to judge.

E. D. the wife of a gentleman of high standing in the state, entered the "Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason," near Frankford, in 1829, and came under my care in 1832. She had then been deranged for thirteen years, and was fifty-four years of age. Size medium, complexion fair, countenance intelligent. General health unimpaired. Head cool, pulse natural, tongue moist and slightly furred; digestion good. From the history given by her friends, it appeared that her original character was shrewd and sprightly, and had been improved by education. Her disease, which was hereditary, came on gradually; an incapacity or unwillingness to speak had manifested itself a short time previously to her coming under my care, without any discoverable cause. There was no paralysis, and, as far as could be seen, no obstruction to the exercise of the organs of voice, but every means resorted to had failed to produce the enunciation of a word: her hearing was perfect. The expression of her countenance was often anxious and imploring. She usually took her stand in one particular part of the general sitting-room, and, unless when going out to ride or to some other recreation, would remain there most of the day, never voluntarily seating herself. She took no part in any kind of employment, and, though a close observer of what was going on around her, generally appeared occupied with her own thoughts exclusively, disliking, and often resenting, any intrusion. After a careful examination of the symptoms, it was concluded to place her under a course of emetics, which were administered, three times a week, for six weeks, when the stomach becoming disordered they were discontinued. Cups to the head, and the shower-bath were afterward resorted to, and a stream of cold water repeatedly thrown upon her suddenly and unexpectedly; but nothing improved the manifestations of mind, or called forth an expression. Blisters were applied to the back of her neck, and legs, but without relief, and, after persevering in the use of every means, both medical and moral, which offered a hope of benefit, for several months, she was left without further medical treatment. Her general health continued good. She frequently rode out, and was evidently interested and pleased

# ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, November 24, 1838.


...ers give to-day two very interesting articles that must excellent work the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, the reputation which is so deservedly great among all who appreciate the subject of its valuable...

...e aggregate amount of tolls collected on [illegible] canals, for the year ending on the 1st of October, was nine hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-two cents.

...new banking institutions have been established in New York, within a few weeks.

...Danville (Pa.) Intelligencer, states that a ...ch, sixty feet in length, and ten feet below level, had occurred on the canal.

## IRON.

Pittsburgh Advocate says, the stock of ...ufactured iron and nails in that city a week ...since, was about six thousand tons. The ...of bar iron and nails had advanced one ...per cent, and pig metal was reduced by an in... of price in pig metal; the boats on the ...being fully employed in conveying the ...mount of merchandize accumulated at ...burg and Johnstown will prevent the ...of prices from Kentucky and Tennessee.

## MR. AND MRS. MATHEWS.

...ould seem that Mr. Mathews and his lady ...particularly pleased with their reception ...ston, and have expressed their chagrin ...y have been unable to visit it. The people of this country are under any ...ions to the strolling players who come ...ong them for pecuniary support. Those who exhibit their talents to the ...receive the stipulated compensation, and ...are no further claim on the attention or ...of the community, beyond that which ...be expected by others. It would indeed ...anomaly in morals, were an actor of questionable character in private life, to be placed ...ame ground with the virtuous and the ...ed admitted to the intercourse of respectable...

## REVENUE OF NEW JERSEY.

...annual report of the Treasurer of New ...shows that the expenditures of the State ...last year, was $73,278 87, of which $9000 ...expenses of the Legislature, and $1000 ...for the Governor. The receipts were $77,500 ...of which $2000 was for tax on bonds, and a balance of $71, ...ld be left.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*...ife and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*, ...ed by "Boz," *No. 1*, New-York: ...

*...City of the Czar, or a visit to St. Petersburg in the winter of 1837*, by "Travelling ...ssy." 2 vols. Published by LEA & ...RD. This work consists of a series of ...ers addressed to exhibit the government of ...ussia, the character of the Emperor and the ...ople of that ...

...ers and the ...people of that ...ountry, and the ...ublished with ...

...ers, and will ...and interesting topics, and afford in a ...manner, a large amount of important ...ous information. The Imperial Court ...ge of all Europe, and yet little ...written in relation to the system and ...a nation which differs essentially from ...civilized countries. The work cannot ...to be interesting to the reader on ...ts, or which probably he may have little ...ch treat.

## HEAVY SNOW STORM.

...the 1st inst. a heavy snow storm occurred ...western part of the State. At Watertown, county, it fell to the depth of eighteen ...and at Fredonia, it was from two to ...deep.

...ny of New Orleans derives a revenue ...00 annually, from licenses granted for ...ical exhibitions.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

...e pronounced a lady at Middlesex, Eng... being off his nose and spitting on his ...e attempting to kiss her against her ...ary refused, and in the struggle the ...lost.

...ation. An item of law for the ladies.

## CRIME IN OHIO.

...ere has been an increase of crime ...s during the late term of the Criminal ...t Hamilton county, one hundred, and ...dict complaints were laid before the ...Jury, who presented one hundred and ...ne bills. Twenty-one persons were convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to confinement in the chain gang; and twenty for crimes ...ishable by confinement in the penitentiary, ...enty-three for lesser convictions, as assaulting, riots, &c.

...had that seven-eighths of the dumpling ...ern candles, oil, mackarel, &c. sold in ...s, with a large quantity of groceries, ...ed immediately from Boston, and sent ...ded through the middle states. The ...alue of $100,000 per annum are either ...e, or sent to the upper rivers.

## STAGE ROBBERY.

...ington (Kentucky) State, that on ...ight week, one of the stages which ...el place for the West, was robbed, and ...ed of upwards of twenty thousand dollars ...ey. The driver was arrested and committed ...e Governor Morey and ...ed to Frankfort, where he ...e case to Washington for ...e perpetrated on another stage. The ...were found rifled the succeeding morn... a field near the road; a plank was discovered containing counterfeit money, and ...an itinerant actor called Moss. De... his companion James Hatchell, a ...ey. They were arrested and committed ...on, Moss. Dongue having been promised ...n of money and his liberty by a gentle... had let his secret out. Dongue made his ...from $200,000, confessed the whole matter, ...owed where the money was concealed. ...property taken on Wednesday, all except ...enty dollars was recovered. Moss is now in safer spoons, jewellery, &c. stolen on ...ight is yet missing. The owner of the ...s lodged $1000 cash in bank.

## 50 OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

...dollar notes of the Commercial Bank, ...Texas are in circulation. They may ...by the word Commercial, the figure ...and the letters "...ne," on each side of the ...are erased, and "10," and "ten," inserted ...place. The vignette is a representa... Penn's Treaty, with the Indians, which ...is only in the genuine five dollar notes.

## THE STEAMBOAT LOUISIANA

...e time since arrived at New Orleans from ...ort, having on board 350 men, women and ...; 1896 bucks, geese, turkeys and chickens; ...horses, 30 head of cattle, 93 hogs, and ...

## VICIOUS DOGS.

A little girl, aged about eleven years, was severely bitten in the elbow last Saturday by a vicious dog, owned by J. H. Fisher, Esq. in Branch street. The animal threw her down, and fastened his teeth in her arm, which was severely injured, besides bruising her face. The child was not on the premises of Mr. Fisher, but was engaged in playing with her young companions in the neighborhood, and after the accident ran home terrified and alarmed.

Much has been urged against the practice of keeping these dangerous curs, but with little apparent benefit. As no other means seem likely to remedy the mischief, would it not be well to impose a tax of some twenty or thirty dollars on each dog. A single human life is of infinitely more value than all the dogs on the earth put together, and there should be a determined effort made to...

...ance should be visited with a penalty which would teach them to respect the safety of their fellow men. We are happy to understand that our present efficient Mayor has determined to carry the ordinance respecting dogs into operation through the year, and all good citizens should give their sanction and aid to its complete execution. The effect produced by the bite of these creatures is not always immediate, and there are several persons in this city, who have been kept in alarm for many months. It is just that any man should be suffered to keep animals, and permit them to run at large, when such consequences are likely to result from their carelessness or indifference?

## STEAM SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The arrival of the steam ship Liverpool has been so long delayed, as to cause much anxiety for her safety. She left this port on Saturday...

...The collector of the port, has directed a cutter to proceed out, to cruise in the track of the Europa's passage, for the purpose of affording relief should it be necessary.

## ENCKE'S COMET

Is visible at the present time. It has been observed with the Herschelian telescope made by Mr. Franklin Institute. Through this instrument it appeared as a nebulous body without a tail, about eight minutes in diameter, the northern border being more luminous than the rest. The dense portion is stated to be about one-third of the distance toward the southern border, which is imperfectly defined, resembling a light passing off from the comet about five minutes from its centre, on the eastern and western sides. It can be seen in the twilight, and sets at half past eight in the evening.

## ANOTHER "MONSTER."

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, describes a cattle sale he found in that vicinity, as being 11 feet 3 inches long; 14 inches in circumference round the largest part of the body; 24 inches round the head; 3 inches round the first rattle; 3 inches round the last; the total length of the rattles is eighteen inches. It weighed thirty-seven pounds; the length of the two fangs two and three-fourth inches. It weighed thirty-seven and a half pounds, and yielded near five quarts of oil.

## WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

The new opera of "Amalie, or the Love Test," was performed at this theatre on Saturday night, and will again be presented this evening. The music is of a high order, and was well conducted throughout the piece. The organ in unison with the music had a fine effect. The overture was...

...effect, and the conclusion of its melody was marked by spontaneous applause on the part of a large and fashionable audience. The "Rose of the Mountains Away," was received with great applause, and was ably sustained throughout. Madame Otto also repeated the song of "The Merry Land of Dawns," the music of which she gave with taste and feeling. The foreign action which she introduced in the chorus was performed exactly as practised by her orphan class. The deep and effective voice of Mr. Brough contributed a powerful aid to the success of the night's performance. The chorus, a part generally defective, was in the present case constituted in a most successful manner, under the guidance of a skilful commanders, the most dangerous and formidable are dangerous that ever appeared in the world to revolt in any country; and no time should be lost in taking measures to defeat their most infamous schemes. It is stated that they now number 800 effective officers and men, that their number has been increased the present year 50% or 800 by emigration, and that they are well armed. With their present number, and the acquisitions adding to it continually, with their corps...

...mitted in Daviess county, it would appear that they are in possession of the government in that county, and were awaiting the arrival of their partizans in the counties of the U. S. to join Howard, Charlton, Boone and Audrain Counties, after which it was intended that a general battle should be fought.

*From the same of November 3.*

*The Mormons.*—We have nothing very late from the scene of war. We learn however, that Generals Clark and Jefferson had left the troops from Cole, Gasconade and Franklin counties, amounting to about four hundred in number, on their march to join the army under Gen. Clark.

## THE WAR ENDED.

From the same paper of the 9th, we learn the gratifying intelligence of the bloodless termination of the Mormon disturbances.

"The Mormons seeing such a large body of men assembling together, highly excited, and considering discretion the better part of valor, surrendered themselves to Gen. Atchison, without even firing a gun. Joe Smith, the Prophet, and two or three more of the ring-leaders, are to be taken to Jefferson city, and the rest (about 300) are to be marched without the bounds of the state. A court martial and jury-trial composed of officers and privates, equal to any court of justice, are to try the prisoners.

It is stated, that about the time of the surrender of the company of men (300 in number) fell upon a body of the Mormons, in Splawn's settlement, on Shoal Creek, about 20 miles from Far West, and fired upon them; it is said, were 36 murdered, as the story runs, that all but four were put to death. None of the names of the killed are reported, are David Evans from Ohio, Jacob Fox from Pennsylvania, Thomas M'Bride and his father, Mr. Daly, M. Merrell and his son-in-law and Mr. White, all from Ohio.

## PUNISHMENT OF INFANTS.

We have treatises on the rights of man, of women and on almost every subject which attaches to the several social relations; yet we have seen nothing on the rights of infants, a class more needing and more deserving protection than any other. The power held over them is so often and so unfeelingly abused, that we give from a foreign Journal, the following instance of its...

...ment which may be the most distant possibility, its consequences that no regrets can repair nor atonement expiate.

The Convent de St. Claire, at Dombes-...enais, has lately been the theatre of a catastrophe which has plunged a highly respectable family into the deepest grief by the loss of a beloved child, and created a deep sympathy among the inhabitants of that part of the country—...ich, indeed, from the melancholy nature of the circumstance itself as from the unexampled manner in which it took place. Monsieur and Madame L. Jacquard placed their only child, a beautiful girl of ten years of age, in the above mentioned convent, conducted by Ursuline nuns during several years, and enjoying a high reputation as an establishment for female education. The unfortunate child, Louise F....., (suppose), had incurred the punishment of the *cachot*, or prison—the usual mode of correction adopted in French schools, and was in consequence shut up in the place used for that purpose. It was observed that the moment the door was closed upon the child her screams were heightened to a remarkable degree, but no particular importance was attached to the circumstance, and she was left in the cachot, situated at the bottom of the garden, and at such a distance from the house that her cries were inaudible to the inmates. About an hour after the child had been shut up, a violent knocking was heard at the outer gate of the convent, which being opened, a laboring man, who happened to be conducting a cart along the road, which passes near the premises, presented himself, and in an authoritative tone demanded "when they were murdering the child?" adding that he had distinctly heard the sighs and groans of a dying person proceeding from the premises at the bottom of the garden, and insisted on knowing the cause. The nuns immediately explained to the man the fact of the child's imprisonment, and assured him that his imagination had attached more importance to the matter than was necessary. The man nevertheless insisted upon seeing the child, and the nuns were ultimately compelled by his positive and determined air to accede to his request, but they had no sooner arrived at the spot where the child was confined than the coarse-mannered man, full of alarm, struck their ears excited apprehensions for her safety. The door was immediately opened, and the most appalling spectacle presented itself. The unhappy child was laying on the ground in a state of the most frightful convulsions, and a cat employed in tearing away the flesh from her neck and face. Every effort was had recourse to in order to save the life of the child, but all was in vain. Every convulsion affected on the neck and face of the unhappy sufferer that she expired three days after the event. In a state of the most horrid delirium, it is supposed that the cat, which happened to be shut up with the child, became a prey to the ...stance frightened by its screams, and subsequently infuriated."

## THE HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER

The Harrisburg Intelligencer contains the annexed calculation of Receipts and Expenditures of this Commonwealth for the current year. When we reflect that with enormous causes of expense, there is a balance in the Treasury of nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars, it is ground of honest satisfaction to the friends of the present administration of Governor Ritner as thus proved at once wise and economical.

*Revenue of the Commonwealth for 1838.*

Summary Statement of the Receipts at the State Treasury, commencing on the first day of November, 1837, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, 1838, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lands, and Land Office fees, | $41,765 57 |
| Auction Commissions, | 11,460 07 |
| Auction Duties, | 17,391 95 |
| Dividends on bank Stock, | 127,520 00 |
| Dividends on Turnpike Stock, | 9,905 93 |
| Dividends on Bridge and Navigation stocks, | 34,463 92 |
| Tax on Bank Dividends, | 113,102 39 |
| Tavern Licenses, | 30,311 20 |
| Retailers' Licenses, | 15,325 61 |
| Retailers' and Peddlers' Licenses, | 1,662 50 |
| Tin and Clock Peddlers' Licenses, | 397 56 |
| Collateral Inheritance Taxes, | 17,289 35 |
| Tamplet laws, | 593 32 |
| Increase of county rates and levies, | 2,702 31 |
| Tax on personal property, | 366 49 |
| State Mapp, | 9 50 |
| Canal and Railroad tolls, | 920,320 00 |
| Premium on bank charters, | 227,053 57 |
| Loans, | 775,000 00 |
| Interests on deposites, | 17,183 98 |
| Tax on Writs, | 32,106 50 |
| Tax on certain offices, | 8,332 97 |
| Militia and exempt lines, | 1,000 00 |
| Escheats, | 1,124 46 |
| Tax on Loan companies, | 3,264 00 |
| Fees of Secretary of State's office, | 530 62 |
| Fees of the Auditor General's office, | 106 20 |
| Dickinson College Islands, | 315 33 |
| Miscellaneous, | 1,971 62 |
| Total, | $2,769,097 29 |
| Balance in the Treasury on 1st of November, 1837, | 2,208,135 74 |
| | $4,969,223 03 |

*Expenditures of the Commonwealth for 1838.*

Summary Statement of the Expenditures at the State Treasury, commencing on the first day of November, 1837, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1838, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, | $3,153,135 75 |
| Expenses of Government, | 280,000 00 |
| Turnpikes, | 119,181 42 |
| State Roads, | 100,000 00 |
| Bridges, | 62,950 00 |
| Railroad, Canal companies, &c. | 283,150 00 |
| Militia Expenses, | 30,664 24 |
| Pensions and gratuities, | 47,091 13 |
| Education, | 414,528 10 |
| Interest on loans, | 99,000 00 |
| Eastern Penitentiary, | 28,908 00 |
| Western Penitentiary, | 6,024 00 |
| House of Refuge, | 11,000 00 |
| Conveying Convicts, | 1,496 54 |
| Conveying Fugitives, | 1,264 41 |
| Convention to amend the Constitution, | 157,622 89 |
| Geological Survey, | 12,000 00 |
| State Library, | 3,460 00 |
| Defence of the State, | 30 00 |
| Miscellaneous, | 18,363 09 |
| | 43,203 13 |
| | $4,869,653 71 |
| Balance in the Treasury, 1st November, 1838. | 99,569 32 |
| | $4,969,223 03 |

*Note.*—In the above payments at the Treasury, the cost of procuring the Canal in Huntingdon county, which is now ready for navigation, is not included, as the money was procured on the extraordinary application of the Banks to...

*Tincture for the Teeth and Gums.*—Mix six ounces of tincture of Peruvian bark with half an ounce of sal-ammoniac. Shake them well for a few minutes, every time the mixture is used. The method of using it is, to take a teaspoon and hold it near the teeth; then wet a finger dipped in, rubbing the gums and teeth, which are afterwards to be washed away with water.

## TO MR. FRANCIS MAHAN.

SIR.—The complaint of my publication in the Ledger of the 20th inst. on the ground of abuse. All I have said is true, and if abuse is imputed, that on the contrary is yours, in attempting to impose on the community a spurious article, which you have stated upon the certificate of a physician, and the certificate that I wrote you was of what the wrote will be by the by. That account I will not swear to, most of course, but a check not unlike that you have for it would that they were even in Henry Hoy, Esq. Mayor of Philadelphia, to whom I am personally known, and to whom I have seen and read the article and statement under which your name appears, and which I considered by me. I think that he was induced to sound from. And again you state that the Cure-All is not Wardle's, but was invented by yourself. Softly, Francis. Stand my friend.

Whereas ALLEN WARD hath alleged that he has discovered a certain and sound antidote against the disease Cure-All, by which to intimate Gymnastic Pills, therefore, I, your humble servant, do hereby declare Allen Ward, his heirs, &c. for the full and perfect right, power, and authority, to sell, vend, and dispose of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent.

"Given under my hand, at the City of Washington in the seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight."

JOHN C. ADAMS.

H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

The Weekly Advocate of the 17th inst. contains the following account of the Marriage of Miss Caroline Matilda Crowninshield, daughter of the late Benjamin W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, to Mr. Francis Boott, of Boston:

"On Wednesday evening last, at the residence of Mr. Boott, in Boston, by the Rev. Dr. Gannett, Miss Caroline Matilda Crowninshield, to Mr. Francis Boott, son of Dr. Kirk Boott, of Lowell."

The Boston Courier, of the 17th inst. says:

"We have just received from Mr. Boott, the following account of the marriage of his daughter, which took place on Wednesday evening last:

"On the 14th inst. at Trinity Church, by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. JACOB S. ROBERTS, to Miss ROSA, daughter of Mr. Thomas May, of Westchester."

On the 17th inst. at Trinity Church, by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. JACOB S. ROBERTS, to Miss ROSA, daughter of Mr. Thomas May, of Westchester.

On the 24th inst. at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Cornelius C. Van Antwerp, Mr. JOHN VAN ARSDALE, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZA GILLEN, of this city.

At Burlington, Vermont, on the 15th inst. by Rev. J. K. Converse, Mr. WILLIAM H. CLARK, of Bloomsville, Pickaway county, Pa. to Miss HELEN MARIA HARRIS, eldest daughter of Gay Harris, Esq.

In Wyoming, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. E. Bond, Mr. E. L. FULLER, *Junior* Editor of the Wyoming Banner, and Democrat, to Miss C. A. MYERS, of Wyoming.

In Rome, on the 14th inst. by Aaron Chalcheck, Esq. Mr. HIRAM BEEBE, Rome, to Miss Lucretia Downs Banner and Democrat, to Miss MARY ELLEN, of Rome.

In the city of Washington, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, Lieut. THEODORE F. PAGE, of the U.S. Navy, to Miss BENJAMIN A. PRICE, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Price, of Virginia.

At New York, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, to Miss E. SOUTHARD, daughter of the Hon Samuel L. Southard.

In New Castle, Del. on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Morton, Mr. HENRY FRYER, of the city of Philadelphia, to MARY SLOAN, daughter of Mr. John Sloan of that town.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. Mr. Morton, Lieut. HENRY K. BUSH, of the U. S. Army, to Miss ANN, daughter of the late Commodore William Bainbridge.

On the 8th inst. in Hopewell, New Castle, Del. by the Rev. W. Pressman, the Rev. WM. J. CLARK, to Ann Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander McCollough.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. John H. De Lancy, D. D. A. MAY STEVENSON, to ANNA, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac Hunter.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Jno. A. Clark, Rector of the Church of St. JOSEPH'S, in the city of Milledgeville, Md. to HANNAH M'CALLA, daughter of the late John M'Calla, of Salem, N. J.

In St. Mary's Church, Bethlehem, on the 6th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, the Rev. BENJAMIN DAVID WINSLOW, A. M. Rector of St. CATHARINE'S PARISH, all of Hagerstown, Md. to AUGUSTA A. SOUTHARD, daughter of the late Samuel L. Southard.

## DIED,

On the 17th inst. in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN WILE, wife of Mr. Jacob Wile, of this city.

On the 16th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY GILBERT, wife of Joseph Gilbert in the 34th year of her age.

At Cantonment Leavenworth, on the 24th ult. in the 39th year of his age, Major LEWIS, of the 1st Regt. of Mt. Wilson Gorham, of this city.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. ELIZA LEWIS, wife of Paterson Lewis. Her death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel in the head, which took place on Tuesday. Her sufferings were intense the whole time, until relieved by death.

In Washington, on the 14th inst. WM. C. SIMMONS, Printer, aged 24 years. The papers of Washington and Georgetown will please copy.

At Greenborough, Georgia, on the 5th inst. after a short illness of two weeks, JAMES RONALDSON BINNEY, formerly of Philadelphia, but recently engaged as a Journalist in the Engineering department of the Georgia Rail Road.

In Butler, Pa. on the 7th inst. JOHN WELSH, Esq. formerly of this city, aged 70 years.

On the 14th inst. in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTINE A. BANK, wife of John A. Bank.

On the 19th inst. LEVI WILLIAMS, in the 59th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. M. WILLIAM WILSON, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 19th inst. ELIZABETH S. daughter of Joseph M. PENNELL, and Translate in the 2d year of her age.

On the 19th inst. in the 63d year of hoage, DAVID LYNDALL.

On the 13th inst. HANNAH REICHTSAMEN, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. CAROLINE, wife of Stevens Warren.

In the New York *Koupal*, Sept. 17, CHARLES BATES, of Pennsylvania, aged 30 years.

On the 17th inst. GUNNER, of Pennsylvania, aged 30 years, and 24 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. MARY PENROSE.

Died, Nov. 14, in the 6th year of her age, SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of William and Rachel Hall Ayers, of Darby township, Pa. Sarah Ann was not her school at Darbyn few weeks since, in perfect health, to spend the vacation under the parental roof. On the 14th inst. she returned to the same school, and school, when she was attacked by the scarlet fever, in its most violent form, and which in three short days terminated to her death. Young and active, and full of promise, she was taken from us, but we sorrow not as those who have no hope. Sarah was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the hope of a glorious resurrection

THE OBSERVER.

**Variety's the Spice of Life,**
**That gives it all its Savour.**

A drunken fellow, having sold all his goods for pence, excepting one feather bed, at last sacrificed that at the throat of Bacchus. He was removed by a friend, to whom he replied—"As I am very well, thank God, why should I hasp my bed?"

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one benevolent reminded and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for mind and body more than beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company, can do for them.

Learning, if rightly applied, makes a young man thinking, attentive, and industrious, confident, and wary; an old man, cheerful and reverend. To an ornament in prosperity; a refuge in adversity, an entertainment at all times; a closets in solitude, and medicine upon a throne.

FASHION.—Some newspaper writer has made a good hit at fashion in the following:

1655. "Dear Mother, you must let me have fourteen yards in my new frock. Mrs Thompson says she can't get a yard of lace for less than seven. And you know, mother, a dress would look so bad with stinted sleeves. Did you see Miss Maker's new dress, how awkward it looked—the sleeves all scrunched up, and full five yards in them—you must get me four-teen, mother."

1838. "O mother, I do wish you would let me get my purple silk altered, those great sleeves look so awkward, and tangling, I positively can't wear them, they are perfectly frightful. Do, dear, mother, let me have my sleeves, the dear small sleeves look so neat and graceful."

Oh! then fickle Goddess!

A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.—Lord G. being one day in Kensington Gardens, went to shelter himself from a very heavy shower of rain in a covered seat, to which [a] ladies in a close dress paired; one of them was Miss Y. A conversation ensued, during which his lordship asked them if they had a carriage in waiting; they replied in the negative; he then entreated them to take a seat in his, and allow him to convey them home: the offer was accepted. On their way to town Miss Y. said she thought it was the easiest carriage she had ever been in. His lordship politely replied, "You may be mistress of it, madam, whenever you please." Miss Y. blushed her thanks, and they were run and wide before the expiration of the month.

SERIOUS RUSHY.—In Zanesville, Ohio, some months ago, a clergyman was called upon to marry a young couple, and he repaired to the house. The lady was present and all the guests but the bridegroom did not appear, and the lady in great grief had to dismiss the whole party. Recently the same clergyman had a similar call, and all the parties were present, but when he came to the words "you take this man to be your wedded husband," the lady said very emphatically, *No, I never will marry him: he never comes on monthly nor quarterly nights, and now I have repeated him on his own ears.* No solicitation could prevail upon her. It was the same lady it is said, who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

AN ECCENTRIC.—It is a well known fact that the late several years Mr. Whitehill (often spoken of as Little Johnny Whitehill) of Lincoln street, in this town, has had his coffin made and stained, and in his chamber, well stored with choice wines and liquors. An opportunity has offered itself, by the opening of the cemetery in a further part of the suburbs, and having purchased a square piece of land, the width and length of three graves, he has had the same enclosed, and made a comfortable retreat planted in a bower of the summer house in a garden, where he purposes, if his life be spared, to resort many hours in reading and meditating. On Saturday he had his grave dug five feet deep of which was solid rock; and prepared for his accommodation whenever it shall please Divine Providence to terminate his last account. Every other provision has been paid to render the spot worthy of notice, and we doubt not that all visitors will consider it as a great curiosity. Mr. Whitehill numbers in good health, and is 65 years of age.—*Nottingham Review.*

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A fact, we presume, very surprising to those who are foolish enough to talk about family having come certain that, after the poorest of the poor man, is at "well bonded" as the richest or highest.—*Ant. Gaz.*

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"Though the tough cough and through plough to the."

A CHARM FOR RHEUMATISM.—A strong solution of salt and a little spirit will heal rags immediately if applied to them. Those who are so subject to the rheumatism, has it only soak a piece of flannel in this solution and bind it round the part, and it will soon be relieved.

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SUPPOSING YOU PLEASE.—Taking a newspaper and not paying for it, and when dunned for the money, getting in a pet refusing to pay, and discontinuing the paper.

TRUE ASSURANCE.—A lender whose unpunctuality in the payment of the interest of his encumbrances at time and his want of good manners in calling about it at our office has at last obliged us to write:

"How much do you charge to put an advertisement in your paper?

"One dollar, sir," was the answer.

I would not have taken less, and I thought it a small have considerable of that business to me. I would call and see it could get it done cheaper.

"Sir, you have several women to advertise?"

"No, but I'm going to apply for a divorce, and shall soon be to advertise, you know."

"Yes, but how long has your wife been gone?"

"Ever since last May."

"Did you expect her absence for three years to sustain a petition for a divorce."

"Yes sir I must be fellow, and his legs dropped; he examined his hands into his trousers, shook his head and muttered—

"How's that, master?" said he. "Did you say total abstinence for three years?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well then I guess I'll wait a spell."

And he vanished.—*Missouri City Express.*

MISCONCEPTION.—As a canal boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, 'look out,' when a little Frenchman, who was on the lookout, under the impression that his head out of the window, which received a severe bump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, and exclaimed, "Dam dem Americans say look out when dey mean look in, by gar."

HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.—A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man or business. He is strict in keeping his engagements, punctual to appointment or in a hurry;—employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps every thing in its proper place; leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing; knows how to unite dispatch with method which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business filed and docketed, so that any person can at once look to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, conscious that if he leave it it will leave him; holds it as a maxim that he whose credit is unsuspected is not apt to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees that things all in order as far as care and attention will enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current; is civil to customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids, as much as possible, all kinds of accommodation on money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditure, always living within his means; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash disbursements; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

## THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

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## LAUGHABLE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*From the second series of "Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons."*

In my first visit to the house I saw an amusing anecdote respecting Mr. Martin. A still more amusing one I have had in my power, but that no words can convey any idea of the thing itself. He had been speaking of the Irish feeling, frequently mentioning the word, which was often pronounced in the sounds of honorable members, in a manner that excited universal laughter. The thing what was meant, but often of what was said, by other honorable members. At last Mr. Martin, said Mr. Martin, with that rich Irish brogue which sometimes gives a zest to the wit and the skin of the throat; and the protrusion a greater in proportion as the object is the act of being swallowed is of a large size. Every child musing, and every nurse, who has seen a woolpipe is opened to nearly half an inch in diameter, and the length of our hand, from a small pair of bellows, issues out: and, fresh air being immediately afterward taken in, the animal in a again distended in character manner till the next expiration, and so on alternately.—Dr. Roberton observed that the Boa constrictor *does not entirely use monthly nor quarterly nights*, and how I have repeated him on his own ears. No solicitation could prevail upon him. It was the same lady it is said, who had been jilted, and she returned the compliment in a more decided and mortifying manner to the tender swain.

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upon the other in the earth's crust, each containing their peculiar fossil animals and plants which are distinguishable with few exceptions, from species now living. The mass of some of these strata consists almost entirely of corals, others are made up of shells, others of plants turned into coal, while some are without fossils. In one set of strata, the species of fossils are marine; in another, placed immediately above or below, they are clearly proof that the deposit was formed in an estuary or a lake. When the student has once fully examined these appearances, he will become convinced, that the time which each stratum took to be formed must have been far greater than that which is conceded by the theory above alluded to, and with little risk, to the chance of greater caution with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains; leave nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing; knows how to unite dispatch with method which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business filed and docketed, so that any person can at once look to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, conscious that if he leave it it will leave him; holds it as a maxim that he whose credit is unsuspected is not apt to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees that things all in order as far as care and attention will enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current; is civil to customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids, as much as possible, all kinds of accommodation on money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditure, always living within his means; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash disbursements; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

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—A strong solution of salt and a little spirit will heal rags immediately if applied to them. Those who are so subject to the rheumatism, has it only soak a piece of flannel in this solution and bind it round the part, and it will soon be relieved.

## LANGUAGE.

—The following is a beautiful model of simple language, from a young lad to his first love. A farmer and well cultivated country in undoubtedly the source, where the purest and most genuine appearance. "It is a natural living object, and is not to be compared to any thing else but to the purpose, trees or sheets of the same species, or species of the same genus, and cannot be improved by means of the modern of grafting or approach of marching. A lance formed from a young sapling is much stronger and larger more branch-work ordinarily enclosed, never required to be repaired on account or living wood resisting the action."

## SUPPOSING YOU PLEASE.

—Taking a newspaper and not paying for it, and when dunned for the money, getting in a pet refusing to pay, and discontinuing the paper.

## TRUE ASSURANCE.

—A lender whose unpunctuality in the payment of the interest of his encumbrances at time and his want of good manners in calling about it at our office has at last obliged us to write:

"How much do you charge to put an advertisement in your paper?

"One dollar, sir," was the answer.

I would have taken less, and I thought it a small have considerable of that business to me. I would call and see it could get it done cheaper.

"Sir, you have several women to advertise?"

"No, but I'm going to apply for a divorce, and shall soon be to advertise, you know."

"Yes, but how long has your wife been gone?"

"Ever since last May."

"Did you expect her absence for three years to sustain a petition for a divorce."

"Yes sir I must be fellow, and his legs dropped; he examined his hands into his trousers, shook his head and muttered—

"How's that, master?" said he. "Did you say total abstinence for three years?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well then I guess I'll wait a spell."

And he vanished.—*Missouri City Express.*

## MISCONCEPTION.

—As a canal boat was passing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning, 'look out,' when a little Frenchman, who was on the lookout, under the impression that his head out of the window, which received a severe bump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet, and exclaimed, "Dam dem Americans say look out when dey mean look in, by gar."

## Useful Information.

PRICE CURRENTS.

Early importance of mercantile operations:—Tariff of Barcelona.—Exchanges.—Price current:—introduction into England:—price current at Calcutta.

Although it is certain that mercantile transactions had acquired a certain degree of importance in the fourteenth century, we possess but little information regarding the modes in which they were then conducted, and none regarding the means employed by merchants in acquiring a knowledge of the value of commodities in distant countries. One of Dodsley's Doctor's peculiarities, is that of telling precisely what he thinks of a book before he deems it to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, conscious that if he leave it it will leave him; holds it as a maxim that he whose credit is unsuspected is not apt to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees that things all in order as far as care and attention will enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current; is civil to customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids, as much as possible, all kinds of accommodation on money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditure, always living within his means; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash disbursements; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

A CAPITAL story is told in the Cincinnati News of Dr. Collyer, a celebrated Phrenologist and Professor of Chemistry. One of Dr. Doctor's peculiarities, is that of telling precisely what he thinks of a book before he deems it to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, conscious that if he leave it it will leave him; holds it as a maxim that he whose credit is unsuspected is not apt to be trusted; is constantly examining his books, and sees that things all in order as far as care and attention will enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current; is civil to customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids, as much as possible, all kinds of accommodation on money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditure, always living within his means; keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash disbursements; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

## The Moralist.

THE BIBLE.

Of all the books God has bestowed on our world, there is not one of so much value as that the Bible is the noblest and most precious. It is long not only contemporary with the glorious sun light, nor the rich sustenance which the earth gives the storehouse of the earth's though dust, to sour up its magnificence with sagain. The Bible is the development of man's immortality. The gaudie of human life, that he may move off triumphantly from a contracted and temporary scene, to the enjoyment of an unbounded splendor—eternity his lifetime, and heaven his dwelling. It is the only book that tells this rebellious section of God's unlimited empire is not excluded from our Maker's concern—that the Lord of universal nature, in the immensity of his surface, though they have basely subjected themselves to the dominion of the prince of the power of the air, and are now the willing subjects of his malignant sway, are yet so dear in their eyes to him that he has given his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. It is the only book that tells us that the Lord of heaven and earth, the God of the whole universe, is not ashamed of our race, if the Bible were suddenly withdrawn, and all remembrance of it swept away from the face of the earth, it would be the worse of the volume. Take Lord Chesterfield on the subject, and the gaudie of human happiness: it were to take life from our waters, and leave them a dead sea; it were to take the verdure from our valleys and leave them a desert; it were to make the present all recklessness and the future all despair; it were to take away the fiend's delight, if you could annihilate that precious volume which tells of God and of Christ, of pardon, holiness, and heaven. Infidelity and woes to glory. Such is the Bible.

The Bible is a book, and only it came from heaven. Prize it ye aged, for it leads to the New Jerusalem. Prize it ye young, for it is the only intelligent, immortal benefactor—for it grants unending life.—*Bishop Hobart.*

## INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

In practical matters men are mainly taught by example. It is cheap wisdom to proclaim to the world that honesty is the best policy, that the heart of the successful chieftain, and that having secured of even such a character, he has only to settle to enslave it. So long as the universal experience of mankind shall declare that in no case capable of abusing, power is found to possess the opposite of that character, so long will the world be the theatre of sacrific morality, which hypocrites preach and simpletons believe. Each new instance and number fortifies error, and confirms it merely by the example of his predecessors, but if one man of consummate ability, and with that power, as of course, is to be abused. The force of his example is not to be limited to the time of his existence, but to the end of time. Adding the success of a conqueror, and the more difficult and splendid success of a founder of states and countries and his own, the more diffusive and abiding the corruption of his own example. Washington is that man, and Napoleon is the author of that code which is calculated more than any other to pervert public opinion, and debauch the morals of the young, than any work ever written by mi mere inculcation of principle. The two men were made for each other, the one to act, the other to write. Had Napoleon been a man of stern stock down, drove Brutus at once to the conviction that the days of the republic were gone, and can undertake tossy, how much energy of character has been manufactured, how much manhood has been preserved, how much virtue has been engaged, and how much blood shed in the lapse of ages, in consequence of setting forth to the world the spectacle of an empire co-extensive with civilization, founded on military principles, which was founded on the criminal ambition of a single man. When the books fail to inculcate a virtuous example, the influence of the living and men are ready, like Brutus, in despair, to fly to the conclusion that there is no such thing as virtue or goodness in the presence of evil Government is that this world is governed by a political anti-christ a character like WASHINGTON, and that the devil has run away with healing in its wings. Virtue, succored at the fountain head, is the only thing that is pure and immortal in all the English and classical studies.

Let the young man who enters upon the business life of a country, be taught that he is to be honest and true